

The Boston Weekly Globe.

VOL. XX.—NO. 15.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Morgan and Sherman Have a Tilt on the Subject.

Cleveland, Morgan Said, Threw All His Force Against Free Silver

Because He had the "Congestive Chill" of Wall Street.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The vice-president, having laid before the Senate Mr. Morgan's silver resolutions, that Senator in beginning his remarks today, said he had written a letter to his director of the last week, expressing his views on the question as to the action of the treasury under the silver bullion purchase act of 1890, and had a letter in reply in which the statement was made in substance that the coinage of the silver bullion purchased under that act was discretionary with the secretary of the treasury.

The coinage of silver dollars had, in fact, Mr. Morgan said, been suspended in view of the fact that the Congress in the act of 1890 did anything more than merely grant a discretionary permission to the secretary of the treasury to coin as much of the bullion purchased under that act as he might consider a necessary provision for the redemption of the certificates used in the purchase.

That act meant, on its face, as construed fairly and reasonably, as is understood at the time of its passage, that to provide for the redemption of a dollar note there must be a silver dollar coined and made up ready for redemption. And so with the millions.

But the secretary of the treasury in practice and theory had accepted a rule in his department, i. e., that it was held that it was entirely discretionary with him what amount he should coin, and what he should do with the rest of the bullion that had been expressed in these words: "It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other on the present legal ratio." What did Congress mean by that?

Mr. Butler.—Is it true that the monthly purchase of silver is still going on, and that the bullion is being piled up in the treasury?

Mr. Morgan.—Yes, sir; but with a very small amount to know what we are going to do with the bullion when there gets to be \$1,000,000,000 worth in the treasury.

Mr. Sherman.—Are you not entirely satisfied as a lawyer; that the discretion is left with the secretary.

Mr. Morgan.—No, sir; neither as a lawyer, a senator, an American citizen, nor as a man of plain common sense.

Mr. Sherman.—There is not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1890.

Mr. Morgan.—I know that when the conference committee made its report on that act I rose and wanted to know what we were doing, but I was told that I must not inquire into.

The Secret Performances of the Committee. What lingering reservation the senator from Ohio who made the conference report may have had for the purpose of qualifying it I do not know. I can say is that there is not a man of either party in Congress in the United States who would not believe that it was the purpose of Congress that the two metals should be kept in parity in their circulating coin.

Mr. Sherman.—Undoubtedly. The language of the law is so plain that I don't see how anybody can doubt it. It declares that the two metals are to be kept in parity, and that maintain the parity of gold and silver coin.

Mr. Stewart.—Oh, no; gold and silver metals.

Mr. Sherman.—Well, gold and silver metals.

Mr. Sherman.—They are not different. The two metals are not different.

The act provides that for every dollar certificate issued there shall be behind it a dollar's worth of silver, and the secretary of the treasury is not to coin any silver dollar into dollars except as they are needed.

Mr. Morgan.—That clause is not in the law by express or intention or inference or of course, but it is there.

Mr. Sherman.—I have supported many things worse than that.

Mr. Morgan.—Yes, I think you have. In this letter the senator says that the law of 1890 provided that for every dollar of metal in the treasury, and that there are now 12,000 tons of metal there hoarded up and not coined, and that the senator from And the senator from Kentucky and the senator from Ohio both agree that there shall not be any of this coined unless the secretary of the treasury has the discretion and some opportunity (it will not say

of what kind)

Mr. Morgan.—I input to him any intention, but a patriotic one to do so. The secretary is purchasing \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion every year, and the amount that could be coined out of that would probably be \$65,000,000.

Mr. Stewart.—Seventy, million dollars at the standard.

Mr. Morgan.—In 10 years that would be \$700,000,000 and in 20 years \$1,400,000,000. When does the senator from Ohio propose to stop this piling up of silver bullion? I think he does not propose to stop it until the limit of the accumulation of silver locked up and kept within prison bars and out of circulation with gold?

Mr. Sherman.—I suppose that if we have to go on purchasing silver we will make the same deposition as the senator from the other states, that we will not buy any silver bullion, and that the people in the treasury will not be forced into circulation with all the power of the law.

Mr. Morgan.—That remains to be proved. I am willing to take the senator's statement about and to fact, except that the one on the part of the treasurer of the United States, through all its officials, have been retarding the putting of silver money into circulation. The secretary of the treasury of the ground of doubt. The senator speaks of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of silver dollars in the treasury, but there are no silver dollars in the treasury that are not represented by silver certificates.

Mr. Sherman.—The silver bullion represented the sum of which is to be kept in the treasury to keep silver dollars.

Mr. Morgan.—Not at all. A silver dollar has no power to live, and it does not have the power to live in the treasury.

Mr. Hiscock.—Do you favor a repeal of the law directing the issue of certificates on either side?

Mr. Morgan.—The senator from New York is amusing himself with imaginings.

Mr. Hiscock.—I have your part. So far as I am concerned, the bill will be issued on coin and bullion the result will be to pile up either the coined silver or the uncirculated silver; an either the senator complains of, it will be necessary to repeal the law directing the issue of certificates on silver coin.

Mr. Morgan.—I believe there has been no such institution of paper money as the coin certificates.

It has a value beyond

the dollar of silver or the dollar of gold; and that power can be brought to do that which was pledged in the act of 1890—the maintenance of the parity between the metals. It is the salvation of the land at this moment. It has saved the senator's great metropolis from bankruptcy and ruin with the rest of the country.

Mr. Morgan.—In the further course of his argument, remarked incidentally that one of the consequences of the debt of \$1,000,000,000 was the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. George turned the remark that he had no doubts about the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Morgan.—As a member of a large fraction of the Democratic party of the United States as well as of the Republican party, he

had no doubt and that Mr. Morgan was

RHODE ISLAND'S GUN

Does Not Seem to Have Hit the Democratic Mark.

Republicans Elect Governor, and the Legislature is for Aldrich.

Majority Rule Will Make Many Elections Necessary.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—At 12.40 this morning the returns from all over the State were not all in, owing to the tedious counting necessary under the Australian system.

The returns are still not in, however, to indicate that there is no election for State officers with a probability of Republicanism.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.

The next election will be held on April 10, and the returns will be in by that date.

The State law requires a majority vote to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned up to this hour to insure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the next governor.



A DASH TO THE POLE.

By HERBERT D. WARD.

CHAPTER III.

THE START.

HE car of the "Aeropole" had been constructed especially for the needs of this expedition.

It was 40 feet long and 12 broad, made of wicker work, covered with aluminum and lined with six inches of felting.

It was divided into three rooms. There was the dynamo or engine room, whence the ship was to be propelled and started. This was the midship or sleeping room, to be kept cool, and there was the provision room.

No dogs were to be taken on. The party did not expect to have to travel on foot in the inaccessible regions to which they were to go.

The car was designed to carry five men and their personal luggage. This footed up 1175 pounds; six months' food for the men, 8168 pounds; weapons and tools, 584 pounds; scientific instruments in charge of the tutor, 6117 pounds; a patent car-boat, a Melville sledge, powder, fireworks, etc., 4822 pounds; two rope ladders, 1939 pounds; water and alcohol, 1223 pounds; with a total of 46,418 pounds.

As the carrying capacity of the airship was more than twice as great there was added a further ballast of water, alcohol, etc., that brought the grand total up to 54,000 pounds.

The "Aeropole," for such was she christened, was now able to keep for two months on the wing, with provisions for at least six months for five men on liberal rations.

Above the car was a platform of observation, railed off and reached from the interior. Here the sledges and the boat were lashed.

The car itself was built to float, so that in case of accident she could be easily detached and used as a miniature Noah's ark.

On the night whose morning broke the 1st of July every man of the five adventures had slept within the three-acre inclosure, while several men guarded the vessel of the air.

Ugly rumors had got about, and yet up to this morning, Prof. Wilder had not been very anxious.

For three months Henshaw had valiantly endeavored to see that his invention and in the meanwhile he had been hastening the construction of an airship from the same lines and design, in order to prove his hit before the courts.

Balked by Mr. Vanderlyn, Prof. Wilder had gained some hot preliminary judicial skirmishes, and things looked hopeful just at the time of this forcible, illegal attack.

"Open the name of the law of Illinois!" shouted the leader of the gang again, as he battered at the bolted oaken gate that protected the poor invention.

Five minutes left! It was 8 o'clock in the morning. The five held an immediate consultation with the foreman of the machine shop.

Through minute peep holes they could see that the crowd was determined. A hundred roughs and sightseers had collected.

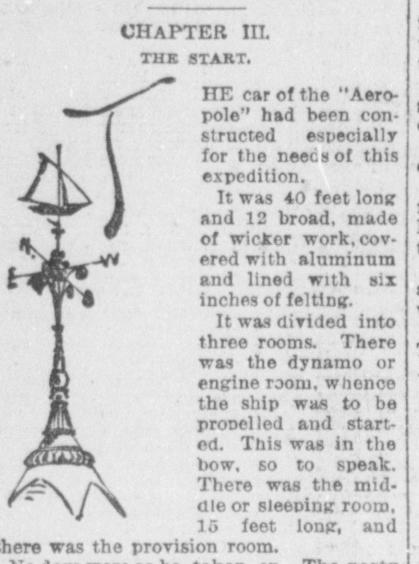
"Why on earth can't we cast off and let her go?" asked Jack Hardy. He seemed in nowise troubled, and had already encounseled him in the car by the window, and was puffing away at a Regal cigarette, as much as his eyes told him he was contemplating a tour to Mexico.

"Nonsense," said Royal, in a blast of indignation. "Give us a gun!"

As he spoke the sound of axes against the high fence resounded ominously within the inclosure.

"Only as a last resort," said Sergeant Willitt, coolly, to the terrified inventor. "We must wait for Mr. Vanderlyn; he may bring relief. At any rate he brings \$50,000 in gold in case of need. We must wait for him. He is due at 10."

"Open in the name of the law, or we'll batter your wall down!"



patron was due. The "Aeropole" was ready to ascend at a moment's notice.

"I'll tell you—kick me out, boys, as a traitor!" said Jack. "They'll believe it, outside there. I'll talk to them about dynamite—all the same's dynamite to them! I'll get a chance at Mr. Vanderlyn and put him up to saying a thing or two and he'll set the crowd up the beer, and then he'll come in."

With his fine-fitting coat! It took but a moment to think and tear him a little, there's a minute more.

Now, a great outcry was raised within; the current was cut off from the protecting wires, and quickly enough, to the astonishment of outsiders, a young man shot over the high fence and landed among them, all but bleeding.

At this moment Mr. Vanderlyn drove up in an open carriage, astonished at the unusual sight; but no one paid any attention to him in the moment of this new diversion.

"Oh, gentlemen, protect a poor man!" cried Jack Hardy. "They've shot me out of the shop."

"An' that we will, sure!" cried the roughs.

"I nearly murdered," continued Jack, rubbing his shoulder, and edging toward Mr. Vanderlyn, who began to be greatly troubled.

The crowd was now nearly unmanageable. They gathered stones to fire over the wall.

"Don't do that! The machine's fast. There's dynamite enough to finish her."

[CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

(Copyright, 1892.)

silence. Then came a rushing, as of many winds. Like a torpedo the air ship, with a leap, shot ahead.

Twenty-five! Fifty! A hundred! Two hundred miles an hour she sped. Faster than the eagle's flight: faster than the heart of the homing pigeon. Had it not been for the stout railing the four would have been swept into eternity. Stupefied, frightened, cowed, dumb, the travellers, trembling, crept down into the saloon. They dared not look up. The sensation of mere flight was unparalleled, uncatalogued. They lost their breath. They dropped to the floor.

The inventor, with blood-shot eyes, but with the expression of a conquering god, sat at his post unmoved. He had expected this. The intoxication of success was too fine to fill his senses.

"My God!" cried the sergeant, suddenly striking his head with both knuckles.

"What's up?" asked Prof. Wilder.

"I forgot that large boy of matches! It was in the shop. I forgot it this morning. I don't believe we have over 25 aboard!"

[CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

(Copyright, 1892.)

How Marbles Are Made.

By BENJAMIN NORTHRUP.

HAT becomes of all the marbles?

There are 1,000,000,000 marbles brought from Germany and sold to the boys, and girls of this country every year.

That would give every child of the marble-playing age about 50 marbles a year; and yet, in spite of this, a marble two seasons old is not common, and one that dabs back four years old is as rare as an antique, and to its owner, for luck," like Continental diners, Peter Barlow knives and robes by day.

They are all made in Germany, and marble grinding, moulding, glazing and painting form one of the chief industries in a large part of the Thuringen district.

The work is largely done by the peasant woodlanders in their homes.

The commonest of all the marbles are the "brownies." About 600,000,000 of them are imported every year. They are not made from clay, as one would suppose, but from a marl or sandstone, which is found in these German woods.

Throughout the district there are large numbers of quarries and mills. The stone is cut into small squares by machinery. These are then distributed by the miller to the workmen, who take them by the cartload to their homes.

The process of grinding is primitive to the extreme. Each workman has a machine about as large as a sewing machine. A treadle which is worked by the foot furnishes the power.

The machine consists of two disks, one of which rests on top of the other, like pan-cakes on a plate. The lower disk is made of iron and is grooved with U-shaped furrows, which start at the centre and go out to the edge as the spokes of a wheel extend from the hub to the rim. These furrows are about 1/8 of an inch apart.

In the centre there is a round hole precisely the size of the marble which is to be made.

These furrows are filled with the small squares of stone. Then the upper disk, which is made of wood, is pressed hard down upon the lower, and the treadle begins to turn.

At each pressure of the foot the wooden disk revolves, with each revolution the edge of the stones is ground off, and the finished marble drops through the hole into the box below.

These stones are kept wet during the grinding by a flow of water into the protecting edge of the iron disk.

China marbles are made from clay and the last few are baked and glazed in a kiln, just as china is baked and glazed in the New Jersey factories.

The clay is moulded in a foot-power press and then it is dried, and then it is put into a furnace, and has two wooden disks which come together but do not revolve.

Each disk is then with sand and holes are bored in the middle.

These stones are then sent to the peasant, who becomes round, and at length the finished marble drops through the hole into the box below.

These stones are kept wet during the grinding of the iron disk.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

These stones are then sent to the cabinet maker, who makes them into a fine piece of furniture.

GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

The Debate on Free Wool in the House.

"Baa, Baa, Black Sheep, Have You Any Wool?" is Quoted.

Harter of Ohio Says "None for the Farmer."

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, the Senator had read a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as representative from the 9th district of Texas, to take effect today. The communication was spread upon the floor.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Harter of Ohio, in speaking in favor of the bill, said that the only legitimate method of raising revenue was taxation, and when the question was put upon the question of taxation they entered upon ethical as well as economic ground.

Admiral Hart, strongly, attacked the wool schedule of the McKinley act, summing up its effect in a paraphrase of the nursery rhyme:

"Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?"

Yes, kind sir, I've three bags full;

One for protection, two for the same,

But none for the farmer who cries in the lane.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky made a second speech, in which he said that the wool system all along the line.

Under it, combinations and trusts sprang up, and the members of these trusts became millionaires.

Mr. Harter, in his speech, said that the other body a clear majority of 50, and in this chamber a majority of 12, would gladly have ranged themselves on the side of free coinage.

Today, if a vote were had here on a motion to take the bill from the calendar it would be voted down, and so we will postpone the air with some general resolutions.

We exercise the privilege we enjoy of debating the question that the country is in, but to no purpose, but we all know that when we are through, a vote is no nearer, and the bill is not advanced.

This, therefore, is the proper time to propose that we defer to gather up our wounded and dead, determine where the deserters are hiding, fortify our entrenched positions, but we all know that when we are through, a vote is not only damaged, but surprised us.

Mr. Harter then proceeded to review the course of the bill, and advanced an argument in favor of the free coinage of the white metal. In closing he said:

"We have a common interest, a common country, and should share a common property. The music of the looms in New England and the cotton fields in the South, the song of the wood man's axe in Oregon, and the ring of the prospector's pick on the granite mountains in California, all in one harmonious melody and tell the same story of energy, of freemen who conquer success, because in Democratic industry and hope are combined."

He entered upon a high eulogy of the McKinley act, and then declared that it had been attacked by the Democratic party.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Silver in the Senate.

Mr. Stewart gave notice in the Senate today that he would on Monday next move to take up a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Harter—Where is that bill now?

The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. Stewart on April 1, and was referred to the committee on finance. It was reported back from that committee adversely by Mr. Morris, Feb. 5.

The bill was referred yesterday by Mr. Wolcott, requesting the President to refrain from allotting in severalty the lands of the present and future Indians, pending legislation in the present Congress respecting the removal of those Indians to other reservation, was taken up by Mr. Wolcott, and the bill was referred in explanation and advocacy of its brief discussion, participated in by Messrs. Dawes and Telham, and, after which the resolution was agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session.

After spending about two hours in session the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Moran Anxious to Begin.

THURSDAY, April 1.—Sherman, chairman of the committee in the Senate today, stated that the work of the Nicaragua canal was progressing favorably under a private corporation chartered by Congress; that the company was making favorable progress; that Congress had done nothing whatever to aid it.

Mr. Moran offered a series of resolutions respecting the committee on finance to inquire and report as to the effect of the twelfth article of 1890 on the price of silver bullion, as to the effect of legal tender, and so on, and instructing the committee to report promptly on the matter, inasmuch as great anxiety existed among the industrial classes as to the effect of the diminution of prices and the paralysis of the markets.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Moran moved a division, and it was voted that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Mr. Shively of Indiana, from the committee on ways and means, said that it was his purpose to call them up tomorrow and to bring about, if he could, some discussion of the financial condition of the United States. It was decided to Senator Sherman's request, and the resolutions were tabled.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Without further discussion the committee amendment striking out the House provision for the assignment of arms officers to the Indian service was agreed to, and the bill was passed, 29s 34—so that the provision remains incorporated in the bill.

Other amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations were acted upon after some discussion, which was of little public interest. Mr. Mansfield then offered an amendment increasing the salary of the agent at the Santees agency from \$1200 to \$1500.

SECTION CONTINUED ON FREE WOOL.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill.

Mr. Bross of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and made a vigorous defense of the protective system.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke briefly in defense of the McKinley act.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio said that he would vote for the free wool bill, with a great deal of reluctance, as he would prefer if there could be lower duties on woolen goods.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill, and incidentally in favor of free silver coinage. The present administration, he said, seemed to quarrel with every administration, and more quarreling than a yester administration was to be had.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

APRIL 12, 1892						
S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
			1	2		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
						26
						46

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 20 cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid, 25 cents.

THE SATURDAY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$1.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.—

242 Washington Street, Boston.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

THE MCKINLEY IDEA OF ETHICS.

No more unwarrantable statement as coming from a statesman whose name is in everybody's mouth, has been recorded of late than the assertion of Gov. MCKINLEY in a Rhode Island speech last week, that "the Republican party believes that we should never tax our own people so long as we can have other people to tax."

This was the theory under the old order of things, which it was the mission of Christianity to wipe out—a system which forbade the practice of usury and extortion among the chosen people, but permitted unlimited tribute to be levied upon "the stranger without the gates."

MCKINLEY still swears by the old dispensation as against the Golden Rule. The ethics of the old Moorish pirates of Tarifa evidently have far greater charms for him than the precept of the Sermon on the Mount.

What would be thought of the head of a house that should say: "My family does not believe in paying its own bills, so long as we can compel other people to pay them?"

If McKinleyism, as enunciated by its founder, is not dead-headed, pure and simple, what can be? Nor is this the first time that Mr. McKinley has made this same assertion. According to his own statements, therefore, is not GROVER CLEVELAND more than excusable for intimating that McKinleyism stands essentially for robbery?

WHO OWNS THE UNITED STATES?

Under the above title, a famous article published some time since in the Forum, treats of the colossal fortunes which have grown up in this country within the past few years.

Yet the average increase of wealth, taking the country at large, is a nearly constant factor. It does not probably reach over 2½ per cent. of the whole valuation. But fortunes do not prove a correspondingly big increase of the national wealth. They rather prove that their rapid aggregation has been at the general expense.

That these enormous fortunes have been acquired by the protected manufacturing classes, as contrasted with the unprotected agricultural classes, no one acquainted with the figures would care to deny. Their surplus profits, instead of being shared with the "protected" workingmen, have rather been invested in mortgages upon workingmen's farms and homes.

An analysis of the late census reports covering the five States of Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Tennessee, shows the following returns of mortgages in the order of the States mentioned:

MORTGAGES.	On farms.	On lots.	Total.
On farms.	\$26,762,347	\$10,273,983	\$36,036,330
On lots.	21,010,038	584,200,150	584,200,150
140,457,144	50,517,027	199,774,171	199,774,171
174,220,071	68,426,755	242,140,820	242,140,820
16,423,144	23,900,223	40,421,326	40,421,326
534,655,858	372,015,668	906,666,586	906,666,586

Following is the annual interest account saddled upon these States, and collected chiefly by the protected classes:

Alabama	\$314,255
Illinois	25,717,401
Iowa	15,670,071
Kansas	2,018,488
Tennessee	2,425,284
Total	\$67,906,625

It thus appears that the mortgage indebtedness upon these five agricultural States amounts to one-third of their entire assessed valuation. The State of Kansas, with an assessed valuation of real and personal property amounting to but \$290,593,711 is loaded down with mortgages aggregating \$243,146,820, of which \$174,720,071 is upon her farms. Illinois is mortgaged up to the amount of \$199,774,171, of which \$149,457,144 is upon her farms.

The mortgage burdens carried by these States is alarmingly on the increase. The number of their mortgages increased from 738,590 in 1886 to 922,467 in 1890, while the amount of these mortgages for the same period increased from \$645,488,209 to \$905,669,526.

Who has eyes to see thus under-

stand that classes are coming to own the United States, and under what policy one favored class is enabled to amass colossal fortunes at the expense of the great body of the people. How long can this drift continue before such a policy will engulf the party that is pledged to its perpetuation?

GIVE US BETTER COUNTRY ROADS.

People who live in a city, or in the vicinity of a city, have but a faint idea of the deplorable condition of country roads there. They are mud rivers flowing through the landscape. Travel upon some of these highways is an ambitious process, a compromise between wading and swimming.

The average country road, in the spring of the year, is usually a very crooked line between two given points, save the most conceivable facilities for travel.

Until within comparatively recent years this has been considered an inevitable condition of affairs. These mud roads, too, solid for canals and too fluid for highways, have been navigated by the patient farmers, whose horses have wallowed through the public thoroughfares as the hippopotamus wallows through the marshes of the Ganges. As the post have associated spring and "etherial mildness" so the farmers have asocial spring and mud.

But of late, through the agitation instigated by Col. POPE, ISAAC B. POTTER and others, it is becoming apparent that country roads need not be mud rivers in the spring and at all seasons of the year. But the roads in those countries are built on scientific principles by scientific engineers. Our country roads are, on the contrary, usually repaired by the farmers themselves, who ostensibly "work out" their highway taxes every spring.

It is a well-known fact that the farmers

do not make this labor extremely laborious. But they have a good time socially, and the long shovel handle furnishes a convenient rest upon which to lean while they discuss politics and neighborhood gossip. The road repairing consists largely in ploughing up the soil on the sides of the road and throwing it into the middle of the highway. This makes the road, for a time, tenfold more impassable than it was before, and supplies, at the best, only a temporary roadbed.

Mr. POTTER is of the opinion that the care of the roads should be assumed by the State, which should put them under the supervision of scientific superintendents, who should construct and repair them upon the best, only a temporary roadbed.

Whether the care of the roads should be assumed by the State or the roads should be assumed by the general State government is a question upon which there is a difference of opinion. But there should be no difference of opinion as to whether our country roads should be improved, nor as to whether they should be constructed and repaired according to the best scientific methods. The prosperity of the nation, including both city and country, depends to a larger degree than has been hitherto acknowledged upon the condition of our public roads. Poor roads mean difficult transportation, and difficult transportation means high prices, and high prices, with all due deference to President HARRISON, mean hard times.

Let the movement for better roads be carried forward to a successful conclusion.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

One of the largest, most earnest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held by the Democracy of Massachusetts assembled yesterday in Tremont Temple, adopted ringing resolutions and elected as delegates-at-large to Chicago in June four gentlemen who are in every way worthy of the high honors and responsibilities conferred upon them.

Not a single element was wanting that should characterize the proceedings of such a gathering of the advocates of Jeffersonian principles. There was loyalty to honored leadership, and hope of a sweeping triumph next autumn for the cause of Democracy and tariff reform. The convention found no trammels to hinder its work. The zealous friends of every candidate for honor were treated with marked fairness and consideration. There was an agreeable absence of even the suggestion of anything like "cut and dried" plans; and, although personal preferences found free expression and warm applause, the rivalry was thoroughly good-natured and generous. The true spirit of unity of purpose, too, dominated the convention from first to last.

A writer in the current Century, in looking over the situation, is convinced that in none of the doubtful States is it possible to calculate on bribery with any degree of profit and certainty, relative to the election; and that the verdict must rest with the intelligent convictions of the people to a large extent than in any previous election in our history.

As the all-absorbing issue is to be the tariff question the Democracy have every prospect of success in the election of the country in which it will be the most earnestly with the party of the protected interests.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor of the party of the protected or the party of the unprotected.

The resolutions spoke the mind of the Democracy of Massachusetts in no uncertain tones. There can be no mistaking the attitude of the convention, either in the favor

THE GREAT TEMPLE.

Mormons Dedicate It at Salt Lake City.

Sixty Thousand People Shut Hosannas as the Capstone is Placed.

President and Prophet Woodruff's Desire is Consummated.

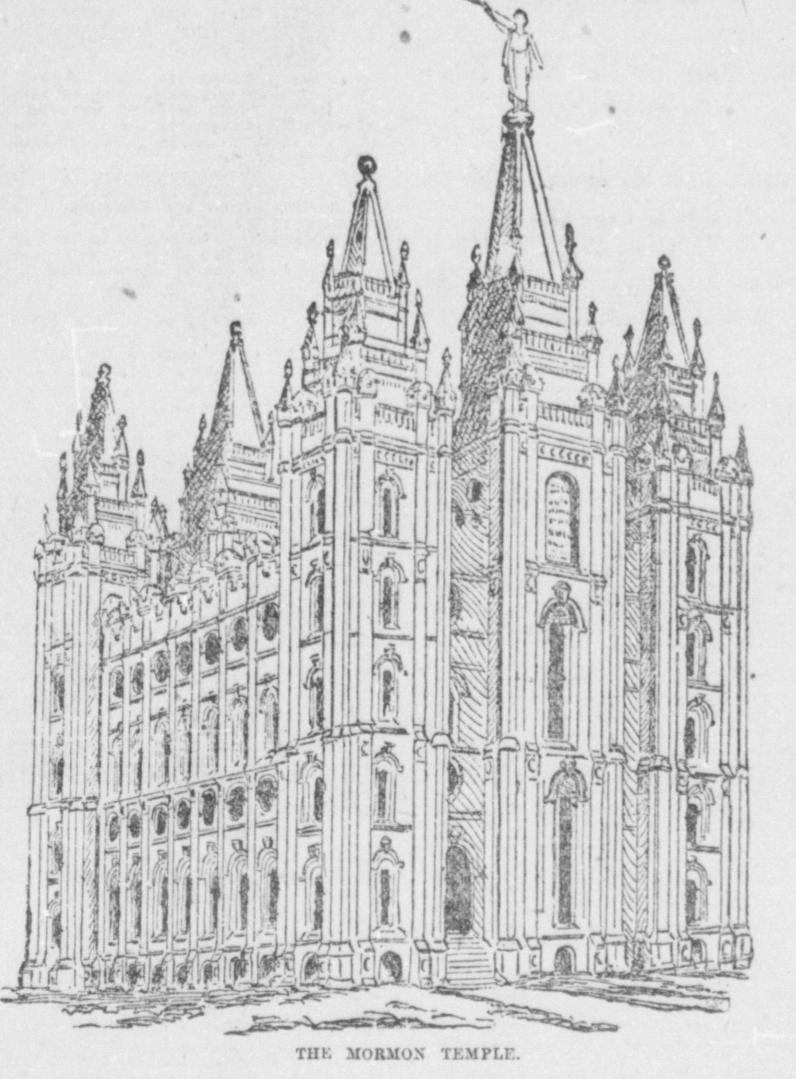
SALT LAKE CITY, U. S., April 6.—Never was a greater or more impressive spectacle or ceremony witnessed anywhere than that of the laying of the capstone of the great Mormon temple in this city at noon today.

It was the greatest event in the history of Mormonism; the grandest day ever seen in Israel.

Fully 60,000 people had assembled from Utah and the adjoining States and Territories to participate in the ceremony.

Five acres of ground were densely packed with human beings. These were not the introduction to principle and a religious enthusiasm unparalleled.

In the language of President Woodruff: "If there was any scene ever enacted on earth that attracted the attention of the God of Heaven and the heavenly host it was the one today, and the assemblage of the people shouting hosannas to the laying of the capstone of the temple in honor of God."



THE MORMON TEMPLE.



PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

his effort and struck his cane on the earth was in 1847, and nothing was done on the work of building the Temple until six years afterwards.

Some doubtful if the original intention was ever surrendered.

At first it was intended to construct the Temple of adobe, but when a mountain of granite was found, a stone was substituted from the city that material was substituted.

On a panel just above the second window of the front end of the Temple is this inscription:

HOLINESS TO THE LORD
THE HOUSE OF THE
LORD.
BUILT BY
THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF
LATTER DAY SAINTS.
COMMENCED APRIL THE 6TH,
1853.
COMPLETED

"There is a blank line below the word 'completed' where the last chip of stone has been chiseled and the last touch of the frescoer's brush has been applied, a date will be cut into the marble slab.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."

Then he pressed the electric button and the capstone was dropped into place.

It was intended that he should do this with his own hands and that the grand chorus of 500 voices should sing the especially prepared odes on a platform erected at the extreme top of the spires.

Feeling an accident, this scheme was abandoned.

A moment after the aged president had opened the electric current the architect, from the top of the temple signaled back that the stone was in position.

It was then that the throng of people heard such a cry of rejoicing as has never been heard except from a victorious army.

The shout "Hosanna" went up to God and the Lamb, amen, amen, amen and amen."

They then repeated three times, accompanying their acclamings by the waving of their handkerchiefs.

The ground trembled with the volume of their voices when he said:

"Harken all ye of the house of Israel, and ye nations of the earth, we will lay the capstone of the greatest temple of our God."



strangely dizzy as he read. Despite his boasted nerve, his hands trembled and again he read the strange words.

DEAR ARTHUR, I am having a hard struggle with myself to get out of this mess. I don't know what would be best for me to do. If I do not return tonight you will know why. If I do, I shall go to the blue room and sleep there. Do not disturb me, I must settle this in my own mind and conscience.

Yours,

"For God's sake!" escaped Danton's lips, and the next moment he had bounded up the stairs.

Don's room was empty; in the nursery Aunt Ruth was fast asleep, with Kidder-Missis's hand in hers. The blue room door was locked fast.

Arthur hurried down to the library again and threw himself into a low chair before the fire, but he could not sit still, and was really pretty. One plait starts from each shoulder, and is graduated from the hem of the coat to the shoulder-blades.

Everything is on the Watteau principle just now. A pendant of black lace or a rosette of ribbon or velvet with long ends is seen on most gowns and coats, and is worked into every garment. Redfern tells me that the material he has used for some time previous is not being used at all now, and all sorts of stuffs. I mean a kind of coarse cloth like sackings. It is made with a Russian blouse ususally, and is trimmed with leather. It is very smart and chic in appearance when made up in this manner.

At 6 in the morning, the man came in to report that the library fire was amazed to find his master sitting there in evening dress.

Suddenly there came a sharp ring at the door, and Arthur Danton gave quite a start when he threw his cup and saucer into the open grate, for an instant more Lena was in the room, with her arms about his neck.

"Remember," she had said to her husband that morning, "you will be very glad to see me back again."

"That goes without saying. Now don't spoil your pleasure by thinking of home. I shall be here two hours after you leave, and I will look after Kiddie-Missie and Don."

From the first day of their marriage both had resolved that all absences should be explained at once, and every possible care taken to keep mind and body in perfect anxiety. For this reason a small, carved basket stood in the library on a marble shelf in which little notes were always left, in case one or the other should be called away.

It was a small thing to do, but it saved needless pain or worry in many ways.

While the ladies of the Chester Club

were doing their utmost to entertain their guests, Donald and his friend, Hal Newton, were not idle.

They had just made an important discovery, namely, that on the first day of April Lena had been married, of course.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

"DARLING—You must be ill or very weary. You never could have written such a cruel note otherwise. There is no change in my love, nor ever can be."

Your devoted husband,

"ARTHUR. "I would not take a fortune for this," said Lena, as she rolled it up and carefully concealed it.

Having finished his breakfast, Mr. Danton hurried across the lawn to ask if Mrs. Newton and Don's mother had come home to the door with swooning hearts.

"Lena Newton sleeping?" asked he.

"She is not here," he replied, "but I have just come home to you, where Lena read the following note:

